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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## An Historical Contrast. The subjoined article on the matter of

foreign intervention between belligerents to restore the peace of mankind is from a Russian source: " It is full time to end a senseless war. Spain's

appeal is a sort of capitulation, but, on the other hand, America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the Powers.

"America cannot avoid doing this, as her posttion, with two long and exposed coast lines, is such as could not withstand the combined ficets of two or three European Powers.

" Let Europe raise her mighty voice and restore that peace to which mankind looks for the only peaceful expansion and for the triumph of civili-

This remarkable declaration was published in the Novosti of St. Petersburg, a paper at that time regarded by diplomats as in close touch with the Czar's Government. It was printed on June 5, 1898, was telegraphed to this country, appearing in THE SUN and other American newspapers of June 6, 1898, and provoking in many quarters deep resentment on account of the implied threat. That was less than one month before the destruction of Admiral CERVERA'S squadron by the United States warships off Santiago.

We do not reproduce the above utterance in order to revive to Russia's disadvantage the faintest reflection of the sentiments produced at that time by this suggestion of armed coercion to compel the United States to make peace with Spain for the sake of the world's civilization. The resentment has disappeared; the incident is almost forgotten. Nothing but the friendliest feeling for Russia exists anywhere in this country. This friendliness is at the moment concentrated in a fervent wish for the success of the proceedings formally inaugurated to-day at Oyster Bay. What American does not hope that the way may be found to a peace honorable alike to Russia and to Japan? Who has anything but good

## brave and self-restrained adversary? Does Japan Mean to Keep Manchuria?

will for SERGIUS WITTE and Baron ROSEN

as they enter the conference with the

diplomatic representatives of Russia's

It is taken for granted that any treaty concluded between the belligerents in the Far East will include among its conditions the immediate evacuation of the whole of Manchuris by Russian troops and the surrender of the railway which runs from the Siberian frontier through Manchuria to Harbin, and there forks, going to Vladivest the other to Port Arthur. But what will be done with the evacuated territory and the surrendered railway? It has hitherto been assumed that, with all reasonable promptitude, the Japanese soldiers would be withdrawn from the three Manchurian provinces, with the exception of the tip of the Liaotung peninsula, which contains Port Arthur and Dalny; that Chinese sovereignty, now suspended, would become forthwith operative in the reclaimed region, and that China would take over the Manchurian railroad system at its estimated value, the price being payable, of course, to its conqueror, Japan.

Such has been the current assumption; but is it reconcilable with the news that the Tokio Government, which has no superfluity of funds, has decided to expend at once a very large sum of money on an extension of the railway, which already connects Fusan, at the southeast corner of Corea, with Seoul, the capital of the Hermit Kingdom, to Wiju near the mouth of the Yalu, and thence through southeastern Manchuria to Liaoyang, the scene of KUROPATKIN'S first defeat, where a junction would be effected with the railway running from Newchwang and Port Arthur to Harbin? Although the utmost secrecy has been maintained with regard to the matter. there seems to be no doubt that rush orders for the needful material have been placed within the last few days in the United States.

The material, we are told, includes 350 steel bridges, 150 locomotives and 2,000 cars. Significant conditions of the contract are that the material is to be shipped overland to one of our Pacific ports with so much expedition that it may be delivered inside of two months at points on the west coast of Corea nearest to the localities where it will be used. It is computed that, by the route selected. the freight charges alone for the transportation of the plant will amount to at least \$1,200,000. It is further calculated that the locomotives will cost \$2,225,000 and the cars \$2,000,000, while the outlay for the bridges, which are to be furnished by the United States Steel Corporation, will depend, of course, upon the tonnage. Is it credible that a country which has been for eighteen months, and is now. under enormous daily expenses would incur the serious additional burden imposed by the construction of a railway from the Corean frontier through Manchuria if Japan means to abandon that territory at the earliest opportunity?

It may be said that the extension of the Fusan-Seoul railway to Wifu, and thence to Liaoyang, would materially facilitate the withdrawal of the immense host under Marshal Oyama, believed to bring home with celerity its armies heads as a matter of surviyal of the a completer intimacy and a vetter under-

in Manchuria the Tokio Government does not need to expend a dollar upon railway construction. Mistress of the sea and of the railway running from Harbin to Newchwang, Inkow, Dalny and Port Arthur, her quickest and cheapest course would be to convey OYAMA'S soldiers to one of the harbors named, whence fleets of transports would carry them to the Island Empire. If, however, the Mikado's advisers have made un their minds to hold Manchuria for an indefinite period, under the guise of maintaining order and of providing guards for the railways, the possession of a trunk line of communication between Fusan, the Corean port nearest Japan. and Liaoyang, would be of obvious advantage, nay, indispensable, in the event of Japan losing temporarily the control of the sea. Such a temporary loss can scarcely be described as inconceivable.

The fact that railway communication between Corea and Liaoyang is to be effected with all practicable despatch will scarcely be denied by Japan's diplomatic representatives in this country. in view of the orders for plants that have been placed. They may repudiate, however, the deduction drawn from the fact. They may say that the construction of a road connecting the Manchurian and Corean lines is no new design, but has been contemplated from the outset of the war. The purpose of the contest being to secure an open door in Manchuria, Japan would reasonably wish to obtain her fair share of the profits resulting from the exploitation of Manchuria's mines and other natural resources. To that end the construction of a link between the Manchurian and Corean railways would manifestly conduce. So it would. But, if the motive is so avowable and legitimate, why were the orders for the railway plant placed with so much secrecy, and why have measures been taken to assure the forwarding of the material with such extraordinary despatch? We are not surprised that keen eved

If the thought that is stirring beneath their phlegmatic faces were to become articulate we should probably hear them mutter "A plague on both your houses!" Uniformity in Divorce Legislation. Attempts are to be made this summer to bring about uniformity in the legislation of the different States with respect to divorce, and commissioners appointed by Governors of States are to meet for the purpose. This project is more rea-

Chinese are watching the proceeding of

the parties to the coming conference at

Portsmouth with a good deal of anxiety.

sonable than the agitation for a Federal law on the subject, which would require an amendment to the Constitution before it could be enacted: vet attempts at uniform divorce legislation have been unsuccessful in the past. What shall this uniformity be? Shall it be in the adoption by the other States

of the policy of New York, which allows divorce for adultery only? In every State except New York and South Carolina, which has no divorce law, other causes are allowed-desertion in all, and cruelty, drunkenness and neglect to provide in all except two. Is it reasonable to expect that the uni-

formity sought for will be in the elimination of all causes except one, as in New York, or of all causes, as in South Carolina? If there is to be uniformity is it not more likely that it will have to be in New York's divorce legislation getting into line with that of all the rest of the ates except South Carolina by other causes than adultery?

Such a concession by New York is not at all probable-no more probable than that the other States will change their divorce policy to agree with ours.

The result would be the same if Federal egislation was made possible by a constitutional amendment. The representatives in Congress of the States which allow other causes are so vastly preponderant that there would seem to be no possibility of the adoption of the New York plan.

Uniformity is feasible, however, and eminently desirable as concerning the period of desertion required for divorce. This differs widely. It extends from one year to five years. There should also be uniformity in the period of resiience in the State required to bring an action for divorce. This extends from ix months in Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Texas, to three years n Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Southern States are supposed to be especially representative of conservatism. In every one of them except South Carolina various causes of divorce are allowed. So also is it in the conservative States of New England. In all the original thirteen States of the Union except New York and South Carolina this more liberal divorce policy prevails. The theory is that when matrimony becomes an intolerable hardship because of desertion, cruelty or drunkenness, to wives more especially, marriage is legally dissolved, and practically the majority of divorces granted are to wives for

So general is this policy in the Union that it may be called the historical American policy as to divorce. Any attempt to bring about its abandonment is sure to be resisted by the great preponderance of legislative sentiment.

In the matter of residence and the period of desertion required for a divorce, nowever, uniformity of legislation ought to be as feasible as it is desirable.

# Certain Survivals.

A Pennsylvania anthropologist wrote THE SUN the other day that the modern umbrella habit "merely extends and variantly continues the cave dwellers' ducking under their earthen or mineral roofs to get out of the rain." Perhaps this theory is more ingenious than sound. The hunter of the mammoth and the cave bear; the hairy savage of the days when the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and the spotted hyena were on view on the Continent-though Great Britain being then a part of the Continent the phrase cannot have been in use-the pile dwellers and lacustrine squatters were scarcely the kind of to number half a million men. Such an people to dread a shower. They must danation would not explain. In order have acquired the habit of ducking their

fittest when the flint arrows and stone axes went flying through the air.

Little girls would yell and run to the cave even when the innocent Thunder Lizard stalked along; and even the toughest little savage might "put" for cover when certain monstrous flying things, whose fragments are now happily at peace in museums, came along.

Our ancient ancestors were in want of many comforts, but they scarcely sighed or prepared the way for umbrellas and raincoats. The umbrella is a piece of Eastern pomp, a bit of royal and princely paraphernalia; an Oriental "property" transferred to the West and made

Still, some descendants of articles of common use in megalithic or neolithic times are now in use. A cane is the war club tapered down. A steam yacht is a distant modification and refinement of the dugout. A visiting card is a modern form of tatte sing. An automobile or railway train is the old, solid wheeled early wain, driven by magic. Baseball is a development and extension of the playful sport of the early men, who "rocked" each other with flints, glacial pebbles and convenient boulders, and the ball succeeds a round stone. Those first settlers played golf with a big tree bough and an enemy's skull; and gentle croquet springs from the same savage source.

It is likely enough that counting-out rimes go back to cannibal meals and human sacrifice; when the victims were chosen by lot or magical contrivance. A fork is only a modification in steel or silver of a forked stick, and plow and fork are distant cousins. The hairpin. most various, adaptable and widely useful of all human inventions, and mother of the arch and the croquet arch, is but a piece of metal, first fortuitously bent, it may be by s me EVE of the primeval forests. The tall hat, or "slicky," is a funeral urn on a flat or curved pedestal or platform. An evening coat still shows the caudal embarrassment of ancestors probably arboreal in their habits, just as the custom of backing out from the presence of royalty does. The relation between head hunting, scalping and wigs seems clear, even if untraced as yet by men of science. Why do people bow and take off their hata? Because their predecessors in the dark abysm used to touch their heads to express their absolute submission to their chiefs.

Why do people "touch glasses" when about to take a drink? To express by this physical contact an intermixture of whi kies and good wishes, just as early tribesmen slit one another's arms and drank one another's blood in token of blood community and communion. Why do "muckers" curse in the streets and public conveyances? Because other savages cursed to make the crops grow or to give their enemies to the gods of Why does a messenger boy never run? Because early bearers of ill news were apt to get their weasands slit.

# And so on without day.

The Question of a Lover. This question, as the handwriting in-

dicates, is from an engaged young man who is not unreasonably solicitous that his sweetheart should conduct herself with careful propriety under the circumstances he relates:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I beg you to be so kind as to give your opinion on the following matter: A young lady is engaged to a young man, who

" Previous to her engagement another young man tried to attract her attention, even taking pronounced liberties, but she never corresponded

in any way to his attentions. "She hates him, and referred his past doing t her betrothed, whose wishes are that she should

never speak to him nor have anything whatever to do with him. " If perchance he should meet her while she i in company with another lady, with whom he is slightly acquainted, and shake hands with said acquaintance and then stretch out his hand to the young lady to shake hands with her what

rould be her proper thing to do? VESUVIUS. "NEW YORK, Aug. 3." If the young fellow had been impertient to her she would be justified in refusing to take his hand or to recognize him in any way. She could properly treat him as an entire stranger.

A square "cut" is the best treatment for that sort of fellow. If the woman friend with whom she is chooses to recognize him, that is her affair, not that

of our friend's sweetheart. "Cutting" is a privilege which women exercise with the approval of custom, but sometimes, unhappily, without the approval of a good conscience. The 'cut" may be dictated by snobbishness or by downright cruelty. In many instances, however, and especially in a case like this, it may be a necessary and laudable measure of self-protection against impertinence.

That is, if a "cut" is an assertion of a proper self-respect its infliction is not only justifiable, but even obligatory.

Perhaps, however, our engaged friend. in his natural jealousy, exaggerates the offense committed by the young man to whom he objects. If "Vesuvius" burns with love for this woman is it surprising that she has stirred a like emotion in another fellow? Because another vielded to her fascinations may it not rather be a tribute to his own good taste in selecting her for adoration and to his greater prowess in winning her heart?

Long life and happiness to "Vesuvius" and his bride, soon to be, we hope and assume!

The war between Governor VARDAMAN and Governor BLANCHARD seems to have smoothed its wrinkled front, and perhaps the Louisiana Chief Magistrate will restrain his wrath against impertinent revenue cutters. It will be a bitter day when the United States Navy and the Oyster Navy are pitted against each other.

Our esteemed Paris contemporary, the Matin, has seen fit to establish itself in New York for the purpose of bringing the French capital into nearer, more intimate and more accurate relations with American affairs. The news of this country, or at least that part of it which is of foreign concern, will hereafter be published for the French people as it never has been published before, and the fact cannot but conduce to

standing between the two countries. therefore extend a sincere and hearty welcome to our able and distinguished porary and to its olever and accom plished representative who has just arrived here from Paris; and we bespeak for both the consideration they deserve and which will doubtless be freely extended to them.

People still recount the fact that he [Fe Mayor] never smoked nor drank.—Tas Sun. An easy way of inspiring confidence.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOHL STONE, & Senator in Congress from Missouri, has been talking in the Cincinnatus vein to some of the farmers of his State. He said that he was a ow owner and milked with both hands. Undoubtedly he is an expert milker, although his specialty is eggs, if Col. BILL PRELPS is to be believed. Mr. STONE also said facedously that when he lived in Jefferson City he cut off his mustache so that he could drink milk in comfort. It is impossible that the Hon. Gum Shoe Bill ever wore a mustache. He has always been smooth.

propriations. Such is Senator MARTIN'S song; and Virginia seems to listen kindly Still, there must be Virginians to whom "I have tried to get for Virginia a part of what is going" has an unpleasant sound We can't all be practical statesmen.

MONTAGUE talks. MARTIN gets the ap-

### RUSSIAN SENTIMENT ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Witte Classed With Alexieff as Advising Payment of the Price of Peace.

from a St. Petersburg letter of June 12 in the Fortnightly Review for July.

For three days past the small portion of St. Petersburg society which takes any ining the consequences of Mr. Roosevelt's carefully prepared offer to Russia and Japan to appoint plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a peace. Hope, it must be said, has outstripped faith. While there is no party whatever in Russia which desired peace at any price, there is no party which believes that Japan will offer acceptable terms. The attitude of the Liberal party changed on the day Mr. Roosevelt's message appeared. Since the battle of Mukden it had clamored loudly for peace, and as the Caar's advisers seemed stubborn on war, no reservation was made as to terms. When seace glimmered on the horison all was subordinated to the question, Would Japan offer bearable terms? The anti-war newspapers ne and all hinted at impossible humiliations, and, like the reformers' congress just con-cluded at Moscow, began to talk of making the continued war, rendered inevitable by Japan's greed, a national affair. Or the semski sobor (or representative assembly) of tion. The autocracy was not even fit to make peace. Such was the popular attitude. As regards the chances of success, diplomatic circles expressed frank incredulity. mitting, what every one knew, that President Roosevelt had issued his public note after private consultations which left no cophole for misunderstanding, it was pre-dicted that his intervention would end in a disastrous flasco, the effect of which, by rightening other would-be intermediaries of the ground, would be to prolong the struggle beyond its normal length. "The Czar will not, of course, reject the offer," said the skeptics: "he has already in private accepted it. But he accepted it as convener of The Hague conference and to put himself right before the world. As Autocrat of all the Russias he has no intention of making surrender which will make his autocracy a laughing stock." Old time diplomatists, here gibed mildly at Mr. Roosevelt's vague human-itarianism, and most of them are now quite willing to make even bete that Vladivostol

Taking into account the instability of Russian liberalism and the incredulity of diplomats, such attitudes were perfectly normal and characteristic. But it is now becoming quite plain that the obstacles to the conclusion of peace are not so much the extravagance of Japan's expectations, even from Russia's point of view, or the new diplomacy of Mr. Roosevelt, but the hopelessly unpractical attitude of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. It has, of course, long been a matter of common knowledge here that Nicholas II. desired to continue the war. It was easy for his Ministers to advise ending a vain struggle. But the pain and shame of surrender would fall upon him and be historically associated with his reign. The opposition threatening his autocracy would find the new cry, "humiliating peace," more potent than the old one, "incapably conducted war." But when lutions, sanctioned the preliminary negotia-tions which led to Mr. Roosevelt's note, the whole situation changed. The St. Fetersburg

will be under siege next Christmas Day.

Foreign Office at once adopted a lofty and indifferent tone, hinted that: There's but the twinkline of a ster Between a man of peace and war; and that Russia really cared nothing for the issue, which was, if not a joke, a side is and interlude in a campaign which was still to be continued till the Czar's armies were victorious. The Foreign Office solemnly kept up the pretense that Nicholas II. inigently considered Mr. Roosevelt's note solely to please America and to please Japan. given to inquirers that Russia had no intention of appointing plenipotentiaries. She had no intention of making peace. But to show her reasonableness, she would be very pleased to learn the terms expected by Japan. She would appoint representatives, not pleni-potentiaries, who would listen to and report anything Japan had to say. The Emper yould be very glad to hear it, as a matter of abstract interest. The fact that Russia had portance. She was the aggrieved party: Japan had begun the war, and Russia must continue her projects for inflicting chastisement. But the essential problem-whether the war had to be abandoned and an abatement of Japan's preliminary demands cured, or whether the struggle could be pefully continued in case Japan proved too exacting-was left altogether out of acount. Such were the conditions vesterday To-day the Foreign Office announces that it has agreed to appoint "plenipotentiaries" in tentiaries is still not to consider terms of peace, but to hear what Japan has to say and report it to the Emperor. If the terms are not altogether impossible. Russis, as the re-sult, may consider the possibility of negotiating for peace. At present she is doing no such thing. And so on, in the same lofty

Thus, while the empire's military prestige and civic tranquillity are dead or to death, the diplomatic policemen are dis-cussing remote issues of intellectual interest and refusing flatly to consider facts before heir eves. Their attitude, of course, may change before anything written in St. Petersburg can appear. Peace may be assured. But chiefly as the result of the unpractical, bscurantist policy which Russian statesmen apply in all cases of peril, both well informed natives and foreigners here are gloomy beyond words. Though the Ministers and official advisers of Nicholas II. have been in avor of peace since the fall of Port Arthur COUTAGE to advise payment of the price which peace entails. M. Witte and the supposed maker of the war, the Viceroy Alexieff, who after offering his resignation now says boldly that there is no more Far Bast so far as Russia is concerned, and that the dream dissipated as the result of his own support

bandoned forever. American Portraiture of the Englishman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The statement of the London Speciator quoted by you yes-lerday, "It seems impossible for the eleverest American novelists to draw a recognizable Eng-lishman," is not surprising. The English simply ves as others see them.

of Messrs. Besobrazoff, Abaza & Co., must be

OMRISTIANS AND JEWS. Secretary of the Orthodox Jewish

Union Explains His Position. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am pure that you will grant me the courtesy your columns to defend myself, so far as I need defend myself, against the charge of "bigotry," of which you suggest that I and other contributors to the Jewish press are guilty, because we express our views upor matters affecting our community. I plead guilty to a bigoted belief in the dictum "Judam for the Jew." But I am equally bigoted in advocating the better observance of Christ's

leaching by Christians.
In fact, I indorse your own words: "In this country of religious freedom shall any-body be debarred from inculeating the precepts of religion and from practising its charity?" I would only like to widen the application of this wholesome precept and

application of this wholesome precept and ask whether there is any reason why this about not be done in every country, even not excepting Christian Russia.

I regret that you have only just noticed my communications to the Jewish press, for I am satisfied that both the Jewish community and the fair minded observant followers of Christianity would long ago have settled this question if I had been able to command your powerful organ to give it publicity.

The "violence" of my attacks upon the settlements has grown with each new recruit to their number until to-day I look upon all assertions of "unsectarianism," "undenominationalism," and "altruism" with suspicion. I have tried to get for Virginia a part of what going .- The Hon. TROMAS STAPLES MARTIN.

olcion.

At all events, when the unsectarian, undenominational and altruistic teaching in
the settlements of which I complain takes
the form of distinctly Christian devotion,
then I must be forgiven some warmth when
try to arouse my own community to a sense
if its danger.

of its danger.
You gave publicity to two of my quotations from the report of the Willoughby House settlement in Brooklyn; will you permit me to reproduce the third one that I quoted: "The Headworker asks: 'Shall we work toward the uplifting of our neighbors, socially, intellectually, physically, morally? Yes, our efforts include all this, but our highest aim is the presentation of Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour."
From this it is clear that it is not from a

enorts include all this, but our highest aim is the present ation of Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour."

From this it is clear that it is not from a genuine, altruistic love of mankind unmixed with proselytizing intentions, that these Christians seek "to send a ray of sunshine into the lives of children cooped up in dingy tenements." No one would welcome those rays more than I. But I want them to come direct from the source of light and warmth. I do not want the rays of charity to be deflected by the mirror of prejudice, or to be strained through the yellow glass of hate, or to have black, virulent abuse used as a means to enable only one phase of the Jewish character to be observed.

I will welcome all real Christian help as heartily as I will be glad of Jewish assistance. If Christians want to aid in providing vacations, outings, recreation centers, &c. for Jewish children, I shall be only too glad to receive their assistance. But I am sure that no lover of liberty, no true believer in the righteousness of constitutional American institutions, will ask that I or any other Jew shall be silent, if it is made a prerequisite for all this charity that our boys and girls shall forswear their own faith and prostrate themselves before the symbols of another religion.

Secretary of Union of Orthodox Jewish Con-Secretary of Union of Orthodox Jewish Cor gregations of United States and Canada. New York, Aug. 3.

# A Defense by the Editor of the "Hebrew

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In ply to your editorial "Does Not This Look Very Much Like Bigotry?" in Tuesday's esue, permit me to state the case from the make it clear why the Hebrew Standard is econding the campaign organized by Mr. Lucas against the Christianizing efforts of the settlements and the missions.

In the first place, let me say that we have nothing against the personality of the per-sons engaged in this work, nor do we question that these settlements are in some measure of the physical improvement of the children is concerned. What we strenuously object to is to their "soul hunting" proclivities.

We admit, and with regret, that there is a great dearth of Jewish Institutions in the wish districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn. but this does not give any non-Jewish organ zation the right to endeavor to withdraw

Jewish children from the faith of their parents. To teach a Jewish child Christianity is absolutely wrong, and these settlements and missions would be much better advised if they were to instit some Christianity in the hearts of the thousand of gentile New Yorkers so much in need of religion.

You quote Dr. I. Singer as an authority upon the religiosity of the East Side. As that excellent journalist is as far removed from Judaism as the new Mrs. Stokes, his dictum will hardly be accepted unchallenged. The whole question is not one of bigotry. This being a free country we Jews are entitled to bring up our children in our faith and we object to the uncalled for interference of non-Jews. The better the Jew, the better the citizen, is an old Jewish maxim, and it is yet to be shown that these institutions are right in attempting to supplant Jewish influences.

It is because we are desirous of seeing young

is yet to be shown that these institutions are right in attempting to supplant Jewish influences.

It is because we are desirous of seeing young Jews and Jewesses "live up to their religion" that we are in this fight. If to-morrow Jewish settlements for Christian children were established, say in the Hell Gate district, you would, amd rightly so, characterize it as a great impertinence and the Christian clergy in the district would certainly be justified in resenting the attempts to teach their parishioners the tenets of a strange religion.

For over eighteen hundred years the Jew has endured every sacrifice for the preservation of his religion. To-day, in darkest Russia, Jewish fathers and mothers are suffering because they refuse to give up their ascred heritage. Shall it be said that now, in this free country, the Jew permits "child thieves" (to use Cardinal Gibbon's none too strong term) to steal away his children without making a strong fight? It would be unnatural were he not to resist. Acquiescence would be branded as an act of cowardice.

It is for similar reasons that we object to Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's proposal to open a sort of a mission on the East Side.

One word as to the methods of these settlements and missions. If there were an honest attempt to teach Christianity without the accompaniment of picnics, Christmas presents, treats, entertainments, and monetary gifts we would not so much object, for Judaism has nothing to fear from another faith. It has withstood the ravages of ages. But when an insidious policy is adopted, then we certainly have every right to offer a strenuous opposition. pposition.

If it is bigotry to hold your own then the
atholic and Protestant churches are the
most bigoted of all. If it is bigotry to protest
gainst soul hunters then we plead guilty against "soul hunters" then we plead guilty to the charge.

In conclusion let me say that we will not cease this campaign until all Jewish children are withdrawn from the Christianizing influences of these settlements and missions and placed in institutions where there is a Jewish atmosphere and in which they will be taught the faith of their fathers and thus be enabled to become the best kind of American citizens.

Associate Editor the Hebrew Standard.

New YORK. Aug. 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. A Jew Who Lauds Christian Charity in the Chetto.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The bitter denunciation of the Pastor-Stokes nuptials seems most general among the orthodox Jews, yet this is very inconsistent with the fact that they are the enthusiastic celebrants of Purim, a Jewish holiday (14th of Adar, Jewish calendar, February or March), commemorating the non-occurrence of a massacre of the Jews through the active n of Queen Esther, a Jewess. have ever since lauded her noble act, yet her seband. King Ashasuerus of Persia, was not a Jew, and she, too, had married out of her Yes, it is sadly true that there is much

poverty in the Ghetto, and that proportionate fields for charitable relief exist. But the Jews themselves are fully alive to the conditions and maintain many institutions and

Jews themselves are fully alive to the conditions and maintain many institutions and societies for giving relief.

However, the demands tax the abilities of these institutions to the utmost because of the following facts: While English, Swedish, Italian and other immigrants are largely the young and vigorous, able eventually to become self-supporting here, even to accuminate means, the Jewish immigration of the past twenty years includes a considerable percentage of middle aged and even old refugees from persecution, arriving here as spoor as the law allows, who often fail to become self-supporting because they no longer have the necessary powers.

Is it then surprising that notwithstanding the many active Jewish charities there is still room for praiseworthy Christian charity, and that consequently some Jewish children receive relief through kind Christian hands, while perhaps their very parents, and maybe grandparents, are being aided by Jewish charities? For either Jew or Christian to find fault with such is worse than bigoted; it is positively inhuman.

Jewish criticism of Christian proselytism is one of the main factors of present superb Christian dominance; yet Judaism is and has ever been opposed to this policy.

In this land of absolute religious freedom.

Judaism, if it so chose, would be perfectly free to adopt the epposite policy, and, therefore ought not to censure Christianity for continuing its own policy.

It would seem the duty of the Jewish clergy and press to elevate and improve the standard of Judaism, and make no criticism of Christian proceedings.

of Judaism, and make no criticism of Unristian proselytism.

Jones, the drunkard, blames his failure and downfail to liquor and the saloons, but Smith, his prosperous neighbor, has the will power to resist their influences.

The weak feer temptations; they cry out; "Take and keep temptations out of our paths," but the strong meet temptations feariessly and successfully resist and overcome them.

After all, why this tempest in a teapot? Is not this an instance of one's yielding to the dictates of one's heart and not to those of one's faith—a matter of daily occurrence?

ADOLPH OPPENHEIMER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Testimony of a Christian Missionary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 was very much interested in the article in this rning's Sun, "Does Not This Look Very Much Like Bigotry? During the time that I was a student in

Union Theological Seminary I was connected with several of the churches in the Ghetto. the charity of the Hebrews. From what saw I am convinced that were it not for the Church and other Christian philanthropic agencies the condition of the Jewish poor would be very much worse than it is at The Church has more than once advanced

money to Jewish families dispossessed by Jewish landlords. The Church has opened all sorts of schools for the Jewish children who receive no religious instruction at home. Some of the Jewish schools in existence now made their appearance after the Christians had started theirs. The Jewish schools are weetly actionical and their control of the control of t mostly anti-mission schools.
Why did not the Jews take care of their Why did not the Jews take care of their own children before the Church opened its schools? The Church has no desire to monepolize the Jewish field. It welcomes the coperation of the Jews. Thousands of Jewish children are to be seen on the Sabbath day, the Jewish Sabbath, playing upon the streets. Most of the children who come to the church schools have the consent of their parents. Let the Church and the synagogue unite for the purpose of saving the children. Away

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

## Germany and the Kalser.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When read the article "Possible International combinations" in this morning's SUN, the question came to me, Why, of all European countries, should Great Britain be the choice in such a combination? It has at present with its Balfour administration, and acc ing to yesterday's Sun, an irresponsible meddlesome King as to foreign policies, the only Government seeking to stir up trouble between nations, though careful to avoid

Emperor William II. is now 46 years old and has been seventeen years at the helm of Government. He has, under at first difficult conditions, maintained a peaceful reign. devoting himself to the industrial development and well being of his country. The aged, are taken as ratterns in other countries. Petty jealousies and trade envy which find spiteful expression in the press of competing nations, are due to this well or-dered, peaceful administration.

Napoleon III. during his rule of eighteen years had three great European wars. Money to prolong wars would not seem to be the chief desirable ally in the interest of

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

### Young Mr. Hyde's Explorations of Human Character. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What

was that Alexander-Jordan "Trust Fund in the Mercantile for, anyway? How can an insurance man stand pat if insurance examiners don't stay put? Young Hyde may be excused for taking cynical view of high financiers and low syndicated monkey of him, chuck him over with pharisale pretense of holier than thou righteousness; and the latter, apparently,

THEOPHRASTUS SCHOPENHAUER. BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 3.

Swimming Dog Fashion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, "J. B. W.," has the right idea, but com paratively few of us are accustomed to ascenthe stairs on all fours, and when the necessit arises we are, as a rule, quite oblivious to the fact However, most of us have noted the movements de doe or other entmal in the water and if w could keep our wits about us and take a lesson from our dumb friends we could keep afoat in-definitely. Unfortunately at the time we are most n need of the instinct of self-preserva isually handleapped with lungs semi-strangled To this add the terror and bewilderment conse

As a swimmer who at a tender age learned the art of natation "dog fashion," I have found that manner of navigation more restful, if practised slowly, than floating on the back, which in rough water is at times difficult.

# The Political Machine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For twenty years I have heard political machines denounced, and yet they seem to be as strong as ever. The reason for this is not far to seek. The political machine can hold out hope of advantage (not necesarily political) to every one of its followers. The politician who goes it alone has no such power and hence, unless he is a man of great magne qualities, never secures a following of any strength Now I am not a machine man, but I think much

may be said in favor of the institution, and I am sure it does not deserve the indiscriminate denunlation which is heaped upon it in some quartersnotably by admirers of the British system. By the way, are there no political machines in Great Britain? It seems to me that there are, and very strong ones. I am told that they often select can didates for rural constituencies in London. Imagine a political machine in New York selecting candi lates for, say, Schenectady or Troy!

From a Man Who Meditated Suicide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Crossing the East River to-day I contemplated suicide;

water looked cool and inviting. Two circum-stances held me back: one, an old mother who has always been my friend; the other a blue eyed little darling of a daughter, 2 years old.

On the ferryboat that I crossed upon were at least a score of "Sisters." who were no doubt full of sympathy for the weakness of human nature

be called upon to save a human life. I write these few disjointed sentences to show that there is a vacant place in the charities of this great city, a place where suffering "rummists" can go and recover from their occasional depar rom the paths of virtue. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Florida Described as Not a Southern State. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is with nuch interest that the writer has read the recent articles under the heading "Southerners and the Negroes" in your paner. Your correspondent, J. K. Bristol, has the situation well in hand did he not term Florida a Southern State. Florida never has been nor can it be, strictly

peaking, a Southern State. The home of the broken down renegade Yankee, the last stand of he consumptive, the dark wilderness where the escapades of the rich man's son may be hidden, where the unfortunate from a dozen causes find a naven of rest-that is Florida. A mongrel State

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While on the ubject of Benjamin Franklin I would like naterial was the kite made that it would fir in a of electricity and who held the cord when the lightning was brought from the clouds to earth? have never quite believed this story, although

As the completion of the electric tramway draws near the rumors among ignorant natives grow apace. The latest is that 500 Chinese heads must be procured and buried under the power house

CONGER TO RETIRE. Mr. Loomis May Succeed Him as Ambas-

bader to Mexico. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Inquiry at the State Department to-day brought forth the information that E. H. Conger of Iowa, Ambassador to Mexico, had received two months leave of absence and would probably come to Washington. It was intimated that Mr. Conger would not return to his post in Mexico. The stories current several months ago, when Mr. Conger was sent from China to Mexico, to the effect that after six months service as Ambassador there Conger would retire, have been revived. Officers of the State Department refuse to divulge the plans of the President. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Mr. Conger will leave the diplomatic service, although he has declared emphatically that he did not go to Mexico with the understanding that he would retire soon, or that there were attring of any sort at

understanding that he would retire soon, or that there were strings of any sort attached to his commission.

The question of Mr. Conger's successor to Mexico was at one time supposed to be definitely settled, but the Bowen-Loomis episode upset the plans of the President. It was his intention to transfer Mr. Bowen to Chile first, ultimately send him to Brazil as Ambassador, and send David E. Thompson from Brazil to Mexico to succeed Mr. Conger. Mr. Bowen's dismissal from the service and the unexpected promotion of Mr. Loomis made a change in these plans, and send to the president and now it is not known what the President intends to do. There is a possibility that Mr. Loomis will be sent to Mexico in Mr. Conger's place, or to Brazil to succeed Mr. Thompson, who, according to the original plans, would then be sent to Mexico.

## LABORERS FOR THE CANAL. Plan of Hiring Chinese, Japanese and Italians May Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-A hitch has occurred in the plans of the Isthmian Canal Commission to employ 6,000 foreign laborers on the canal, and it was said to-day that there was a possibility that the plan would be given up. Members of the commission refused to explain the trouble.

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The commission some time ago decided to advertise for bids for the furnishing of 2,000 Chinese, 2,000 Japanese and 2,000 Italian laborers on the Isthmus. The advertisements were drawn up but were never published.

It is known that the three Governments whose subjects were to be thus procured for labor have objected, indirectly, although labor have objected, indirectly, although no intimation of objection on their part has ever reached the canal commission. Press despatches of yesterday from Tokio say that the immigration officers there object most decidedly to the plan for the hiring of Japanese and will prevent it if they can. They undoubtedly have the power to do so.

Officers of the canal commission said to-day that the Japanese objection was based upon erroneous information. A commission of Japanese experts was sent by the Tokio Government to the Isthmus four months ago to make an investigation

four months ago to make an investigation of conditions there. This commission's report was decidedly adverse, dealing principally with the unsanitary conditions, inadequate medical attendance and poor water supply. Since then, however, condi-tions have been greatly improved and there is now nothing for the Japanese to fear.

## FOR A JOHN HARVARD CHAPEL. Harvard Alumni Here Asked to Improve

Cathedral of St. Savier's, London. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 4.-Harvard members of the American Embassy at London have sent an appeal to members of their alumni asking for funds to be used in improving the vestry in the Cathedral of St. Savior's, Southworth, in which is the memorial tablet to John Harvard erected by former Ambassador Choste. It is in-tended to join the vestry with the north transept, converting the whole into a chapel to be known as the John Harvard Memorial

to be known as the John Harvard Memorial Chapel.

About \$12,500 will be necessary to complete the work, and \$8,500 has been subscribed. The project has the indorsement of President Eiot. In the circular the statement is made that "it is felt that a memorial in London given by the graduates of Harvard University in honor of its founder, who was an Englishman, would make for the university a firm foothold on English soil, which would not be to its disadvantage."

### OXFORD SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO. President Harper Announces Adoption of the Small Group Plan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-Official announcement was made to-day that the Oxford and Cambridge system of group divisions is to be installed at the University of Chicago. In the latest quarterly statement President Harper gives out the information that in the fall quarter the members of the junior college will be divided into separate groups of from 150 to 175 with distinct faculties under direction of the junior college faculty.

The purpose of this innovation, according the President, is to give the students of to the President, is to give the students of the great university the benefits of a small

Probably six or eight groups will be formed at first. If the experiment is successful the system will be extended as rapidy as possible. This eventually will necessitate the erection of a number of new buildings which will make the university a city in

## NAVAL WEEK AT BAR HARBOR. Many Entertainments Planned for Officers of the Warships.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4 .- The most powerful fleet of battleships ever in this port is now assembled here. There are seven ships, in command of Rear Admiral Evans, who flies his flag on the Maine. The ships are as follows: Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Iowa and Massachusetts. The Illinois left the fleet while off Boston to experiment with the wireless. She will join the ships here later.

During the stay of the fleet Admiral

Evans will remain on shore with his family. evans will remain on shore with his family, who occupy Nasturtium Cottage on the High Brook road. Plans are being made for the entertainment of the officers and sailors while here. With a big fleet of yachts in the harbor and Vice-President Fairbanks expected Saturday, the week promises to be lively.

The battleships will leave here on Aug. 10, part going to Portland and others to Boston.

### The D. & H. Leases the Lake Placid Road Until Dec. 31, 2408.

ALBANY, Aug. 4 .- The lease of the Chateaugay and Lake Placid Railway Company to the Delaware and Hudson Company until Dec. 81, 2403, was filed with the Secretary Dec. 31, 2403, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The road runs from Plattsburg to Lake Placid and from Saranac Lake village to Lake Placid and is eighty-three miles long. The Delaware and Hudson has been operating it since Jan. 1, 1903, and has changed the road from a narrow to standard gage. The bonds are guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson and the latter company will also pay a 4 per cent. dividend on the \$2,000,000 preferred stock of the leased line. Smith M. Weed signs the lease as president of the Chatsausigns the lease as president of the Chateau-

# Bronx Militia to Have New Armory.

The city has taken title to a plot of ground in Franklin avenue at 166th street, in The Bronx, on which to erect an armory for the Second Battery, National Guard, of which Major David Wilson is the commander and which now occupies a temporary building in Bathgate avenue near Tremont avenue. The new site is 200 by 125 feet, and cost \$85,000. Since the city held an option the owners have been offered \$25,000 more for it. Work will be started on the new building soon.